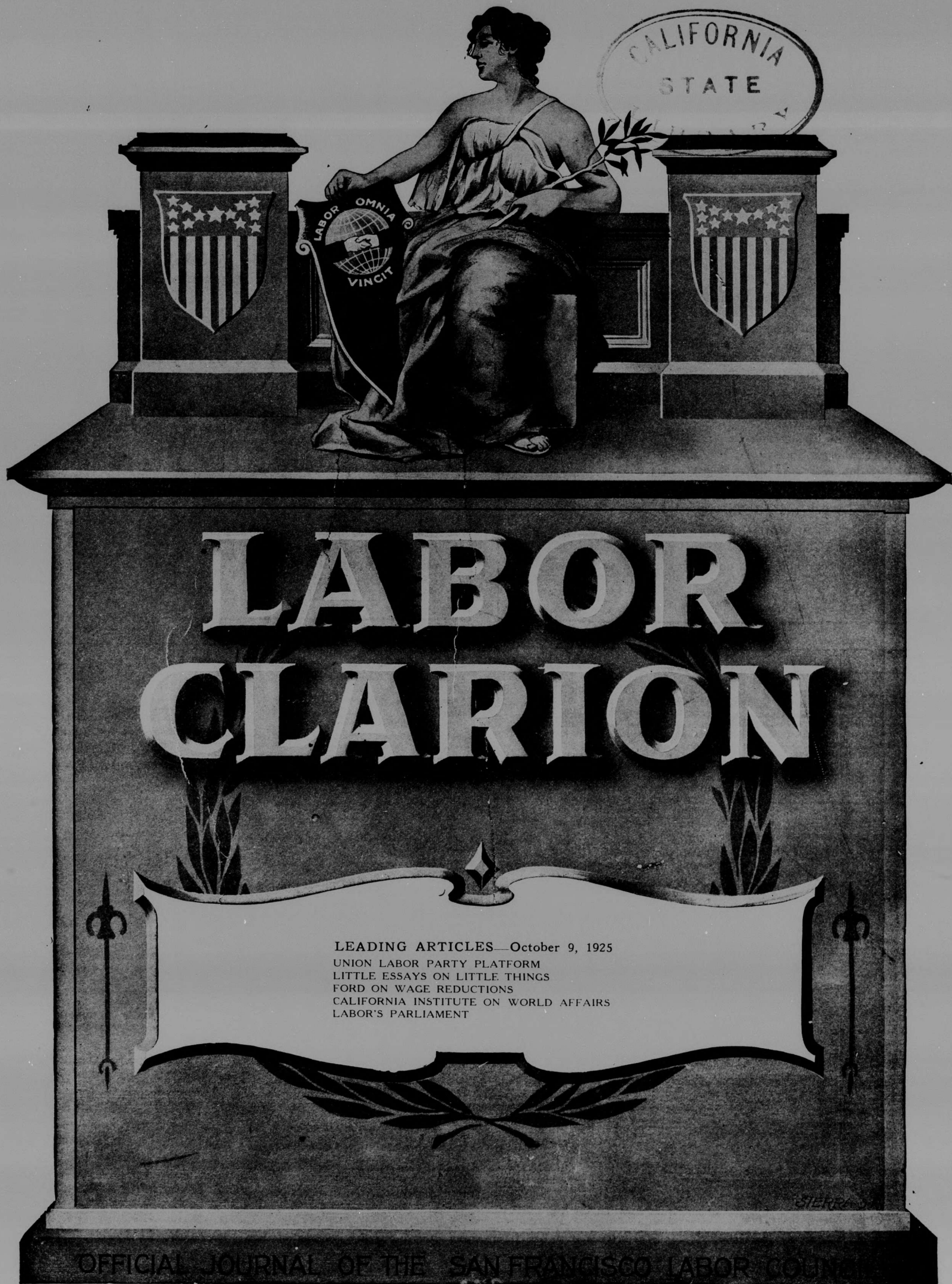


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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Campagno Bros., 333 Clay.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Places.  
Jenny Wren Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.  
Market Street R. R.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Phillips Baking Company.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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From the Cookstove"

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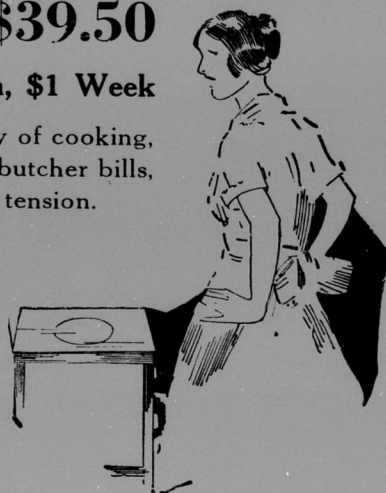
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An Additional Shipment—To Go at

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fuel bills and ease nervous tension.

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prove that it is NOT a  
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oughly efficient cooking  
device—easily attached  
to any electric socket—  
and operated AT A  
COST OF LESS THAN  
TWO CENTS AN HOUR.



### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bottemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 896—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Cowley, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1925

No. 36

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## Union Labor Party Platform

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The Union Labor Party, in convention assembled, reaffirms its previous declaration of intention of supporting for public office only candidates of character and ability who are devoted to the best interests of labor and the people of this community. We indorse the policy of the American Federation of Labor of supporting for office those persons who in the past have proved themselves our friends and supporters and who have heeded our just demands for wages and working conditions in private and municipal affairs.

The Union Labor Party pledges its candidates to the principle of collective bargaining and to work for and support all measures which are for the best interests of the community to the end that the welfare of the many shall always be paramount to special privilege for the selfish few.

### Education.

Our children are entitled to the best education possible and to every opportunity for improving their minds and bodies, and in order that this may be realized we demand an efficient educational system embracing sufficient and suitable schools with efficient and well-paid teachers. We further pledge our candidates to the establishment of suitable playgrounds for our children.

### Public Utilities.

We insist that all public utilities be municipally owned and operated and we seek the support and assistance of all citizens to that end. We do not, however, favor the acquirement of privately owned utilities except upon a sound and just basis of valuations, excepting therefrom any and all payments for good-will or franchises.

We favor the acquisition under municipal ownership of all street railroads in San Francisco, but oppose the purchase of the Market Street Railway system at the price of \$36,000,000 as being greatly in excess of its real value.

We propose the appointment of a capable and honest commission to study the problem presented by the early expiration of street railway franchises of the Market Street Railway Company, and to especially consider substituting motor-bus vehicular service to supplant the existing street railway system as these franchises expire.

### Hetch Hetchy.

Realizing the urgent necessity for the establishment of additional industries in our city, and believing that this can best be accomplished by the supplying of cheap electric power and water, we pledge our candidates to the immediate acquirement of a municipal distribution system for power generated by this city at Moccasin Creek or elsewhere, and we further pledge our candidates to an early economical completion of the Hetch Hetchy project, and that the same be carried forward with the idea in mind of the municipal distribution of such water and electric power.

We condemn the failure of city officials to properly provide for municipal distribution of said power during the years when they were taking steps to produce it and transmit it to the city, and we further condemn the use of such failure as the excuse by which this municipal power has been delivered into the hands of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, contrary to the spirit of our charter and the Raker Act.

### Civic Improvements.

We favor extension to all parts of our city of public utilities and service and demand the im-

provement and extension of streets, sewers, light, water, power, transportation and police and fire protection for all the people.

We demand that public service corporations and others immediately restore city streets to proper condition for travel after excavations for installations of service, and we further demand that our streets and crossings be maintained in proper condition.

We favor the extension and beautifying of our parks and playgrounds, so that opportunity for recreation and health may be enjoyed by young and old.

### Wages and Labor Conditions.

We declare and insist that wages of all municipal employees and publicly owned utilities shall be sufficient to maintain American standards of life, and we demand equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We believe that a sound public policy requires that citizens and residents of San Francisco shall be entitled to preference in employment on all public work, and therefore demand that all contracts hereafter let for the construction and performance of public work shall contain a provision making it obligatory for the contractor to give preference in employment to citizens and residents of San Francisco.

We take no exception to business men and employers organizing into associations for promotion of unified standards of business affairs, but we resent the maintenance of that section of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce known as "The Industrial Association" for the purpose of fostering discord, dissension and strife between organized employers and organized employees, and we call upon all fair-minded citizens to rebuke merchants and manufacturers contributing to its activity.

### Adjacent Communities.

We extend greetings to all neighboring communities and reiterate our desire for harmony and co-operation. Realizing our community of interests, we believe that a greater San Francisco should be brought about by the amalgamation of all adjacent cities and towns of the peninsular and bay regions, and we seek the co-operation of all the people of these cities so that new highways and bridges may be built and that our shipping and transportation facilities may be augmented and improved.

### Conclusion.

The Union Labor Party pledges to the whole people an efficient, economic and progressive municipal government so that the blessings of good government may be secure for all the people.

### CALL CHINESE PARLEY.

Secretary of State Kellogg has invited 12 governments to send representatives to Peking, China, where the question of extraterritorial rights in China will be discussed. Under this system Chinese laws are annulled by the various world powers that have set up their own laws in sections of China controlled by them. The Washington disarmament conference in 1922 provided for a commission to inquire into this practice of foreign nations. Secretary Kellogg's note is the first action along this line.

### AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Mayor of Scranton, Pa., vigorously champions cause of striking miners, declaring they are insufficiently paid.

Paris telephone and telegraph operators halt all service in two-hour strike for increased wages.

Senator Walsh to ask new oil inquiry touching Midwest Refining Company's control of Teapot Dome.

Montreal, Canada, stage hands and theater managers settle differences.

Increased wage payments show more activity in New Jersey industries, Federal Reserve Bank reports.

Companions of the Forest of America ask President Coolidge to establish "No-More-War Day."

French government presses action against Communists who oppose Moroccan war.

Two slayers in Drake Hotel robbery in Chicago sentenced to be hanged.

National convention of German Socialist party demands that Germany enter League of Nations.

American flyers in French army fighting Rifians are violating laws of United States, State Department warns.

British Labor party wins seat in bye-election: Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of late Lord Curzon, to run as Labor candidate at Stoke-on-Trent.

Drill fields in Sweden turned into physical training camps for children.

Cotton spinning makes further decline, Census Bureau reports.

Unofficial strike of British seamen to be issue in Australian elections.

Union miners hold huge mass meeting at Fairmont, W. Va.; President Lewis and other union heads served with papers in 19 injunction suits.

Delegation of German trade unionists given official welcome at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Arthur Henderson, secretary of British Labor Party, and son to visit United States.

British Labor Party conference at Liverpool votes to bar Communists; former Premier MacDonald calls on Reds to get out and stay out.

Robert M. La Follette, son of late Senator, elected to Senate from Wisconsin by plurality of 140,000 votes.

Conference between ship owners and seamen in Australia fails to end seamen's strike.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin urges United States to break off debt negotiations with France unless war in Morocco is ended.

Japanese police hold Communists conferring with labor leaders in Tokio.

Garland Fund to purchase control of radio station to broadcast radical propaganda.

Five thousand children working on farms in California, State Bureau of Labor statistics reports.

Chinese military authorities at Shanghai shoot nine persons, including three women strike pickets.

Worst mills cut wages 10 per cent in Passaic, N. J.

Unemployed in London demand additional allowances of coal during winter.



Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1925.

State of California, } ss.  
County of San Francisco.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1925.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

The Federation Bank of New York, owned by trade unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the largest of its kind in this country, has been designated by Mexico as its official bank in New York.

### LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

#### EAT AND LIVE.

"Ting-a-ling-ling" went the doorbell.

"We are making a nice offer on photographs today," began the gentleman when I opened the door.

After some thirty or forty or fifty years of self-denial, imposed by lack of money to gratify the wish rather than by lack of desire to possess the trappings of civilization, I have come to realize that there are many things in this world for which I have no need—and photographs are one of them.

I wonder if I would be happier if easier economic conditions had given me the money with which to gratify desires that seem to be natural in the human animal. Or would I have grown up surfeited, blase, lost to simple pleasures, and made to seek in riotous things the "kick" that youth today seeks vainly?

There is perhaps no more peculiarly involved puzzle in man's existence than this of what we want and why we want it. One of our persistent illusions is that possession of things will bring happiness. Men who have had experience in possession of great wealth, however, insist that happiness lies not in possession. They are willing to concede, however, that there are certain comforts to be derived from mere possession.

Indeed, the feeling of security that accompanies possession of things is responsible for the illusion that mere possession makes for happiness. In a world where there was no need to provide for the next meal, there would be no fear that the next meal would not be forthcoming. Thus fear is at the very bottom of our whole system of civilization. Don't let anybody fool you that fear can be banished, unless he is willing to cancel the structure erected upon it. Fear is the foundation for the wisdom of saving, of laying something aside for the rainy day. It is a primary instinct. Squirrels exhibit it in their store of winter foods; dogs display it when they bury a bone. The "get-ahead" fellow has it most perfectly developed.

Yet it is only the fellow who does get a day or two away from absolute need of the morrow who has time to think, and by thinking to make his own security greater by giving his fellows better opportunities to get ahead. The improved condition of humanity under what we call civilization is the result of the co-operative efforts of fear-ridden men to keep away from grim starvation. There can be small doubt of that.

The motive of the photograph peddler was not

to spread about an appreciation of art among the populace, to awaken appreciation of the beautiful. The camera man, the retouchers and other supernumeraries of the gallery might suffer from some such vague artistic complex as to permit them to forget to eat, but even artists at times must descend to the status of two-legged animals, like in



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all particulars to carriers of the hod and dispensers of spiritual blessings, else they will soon cease to be.

Frankly, the gentleman who politely gave me an opportunity to accept a "nice offer" on photographs must take orders or he will cease to eat. He must find other men inclined to view his offer more favorably than I. He went on his way, perhaps happy. I wonder if he regretted that there are in the world men with such hopelessly deficient minds as to display no interest in the great art work he represented. And again I wonder if he ever gave me a second thought.

Horrors! How we dislike to think how unimportant we may be in the world, to those with whom we come in contact. But I didn't buy.

#### TAILORS—ST. LOUIS, MO.

In the St. Louis tailors' strike, where the journeymen tailors are demanding a 44-hour week with the same pay that they now receive for a 48-hour week, fifteen firms have signed the agreement and work has been resumed in these shops. Ten of the larger shops, however, are still holding out for the old conditions.

I see no remedy for despair but some form of profoundly attending to one's own business.—Stuart P. Sherman.

#### SHELL OIL COMPANY—CALIFORNIA.

Two of the conciliators of the Department of Labor, members of the Federal Oil Board, have reported in detail of negotiations conducted with the Shell Oil Company of California and its employees for a renewal of the memorandum of terms to which the Department of Labor is a party, for a period of one year beginning September 1, 1925. This conference was called to order by Chairman Marsh. Discussion of wages, grievances and classification of employees consumed most of the time. All matters in dispute were amicably adjusted and the memorandum of terms renewed for another year. The conference adjourned with the best of feeling manifested by all concerned. Upwards of 4000 oil workers come within the terms of the settlement.

Attorney General Ottinger, at Albany, N. Y., has ruled that the state fair at Syracuse may open on Sunday if no admission is charged and if the state conducts no commercial activities. A contest between bands with money prizes will not be permitted. Concessionaires may sell ice cream, soda pop and the like, he said. The opinion has all the force of law unless set aside by the courts.

There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.

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#### UNIVERSAL STOVES ARE UNFAIR.

The Metal Polishers' International Union announces that the Cribben & Sexton Company gas stoves and ranges are unfair. The company is enforcing the open shop. Their products bear the brand "Universal."

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.—George Washington, farewell address, 1796.

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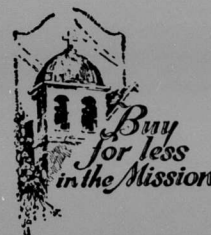
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Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1925

Democracy, while weapons were everywhere aimed  
at your heart,

I saw you serenely give birth to immortal chil-  
dren, saw in dreams your dilating form,  
Saw you with spreading mantle covering the  
world.  
—Walt Whitman.

In their efforts to obtain higher salaries teachers  
in recent years are wont to quote figures compar-  
ing increases in wages of union labor and  
teachers. The basis of comparison is on a per-  
centage of increases in wages and salaries that  
prevailed in 1914. All comparisons made in that  
manner are apt to be misleading. The actual  
wages of union workers are on the whole far  
below those of teachers, notwithstanding the fact  
that the aforesaid comparisons on a percentage  
basis may show a different result or aspect of  
the question. Percentage statistics are of all  
statistics the ones to be taken with the greatest  
modicum of salt and understanding.

We have sometimes wondered why it is that  
labor cannot very long keep friendly with the  
outside run of newspapers. It is very common  
to find a paper at times extending itself quite a  
bit in order to be useful and interesting to labor-  
ing people, and then all of a sudden it ceases in  
such efforts and goes even to the extreme of  
antagonizing and belittling or ignoring labor. We  
have at times attributed such reversals to change  
of management, a sell-out to inimical interests,  
etc. However that might be, it more frequently  
happens apparently for no reason at all, except  
due to the vagaries of human nature. It too  
often happens that men who are not a part of  
labor imagine that there is so little to it that after  
a few months or a year or so in touch with it they  
have learned all there is to know of labor, and  
that their superior intelligence and position as  
monitors of the general public entitles them to  
teach and lead labor. It is this perceptible and  
gradual growth of the inclination to boss labor  
that gets on its nerves and brings about mutual  
mistrust and separation. Let it be said for labor  
—it values friendship of the press, but such rela-  
tions do not justify on the part of either party  
any attempt at bossing and dictation; for this is  
the position of labor—it tolerates no bossing from  
those that have no right to boss it, and in civic  
and social affairs labor recognizes no boss what-  
ever, as it means to be the boss of its own destiny  
in the social organization.

## Labor's Parliament

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes at  
Atlantic City the first two weeks in October, this year.

For nearly half a century these meetings of representatives of the workers have  
been held. Each year presents new problems to be solved.

This year is no exception to a rule that will continue as long as free men  
insist on controlling their lives, of governing themselves.

Under autocracy men accept orders. They still the voice of protest. In a  
democratic movement the opposite is true.

Our trade unions are open forums. They only ask that workers adhere to the  
principle of organized labor and its purpose to make tomorrow a better day.

Our unions are frankly opportunistic. They are not interested in blue-print  
programs or world upheavals. They scoff at the theory that social orders can be  
manufactured.

Then know that every organism is subject to the law of change, and they  
adjust themselves to that process.

They believe that the worker who does not control his life, who labors under  
dangerous conditions, who is denied a living standard, is not equipped to take the  
first step as an American citizen.

The unions face actualities. They take the world as it is. They do not fool  
themselves nor delude the unorganized that sudden changes will help him. The  
trade unionist tells him if he does his part his development must be a step at a  
time, in conformity with evolutionary forces.

The trade unionist has his dreams. He longs for a better day, for brotherhood  
and universal peace, but his world experience has forced him not to ignore the  
practical.

He welcomes the idealist, as he welcomes music, poetry and art. But these  
must not detract from the outstanding fact—that the first essential is to organize  
the workers, to diffuse education, to raise living standards.

The list of organized labor's gains is unequalled by any other institution.

Its outstanding triumph is the abolition of autocracy in industry. Through it  
wage earners for the first time have secured a voice in their work conditions.

Generally speaking, the union has swept the hat-in-hand worker off the indus-  
trial map. This type exists in certain industries, but even these have been forced  
to make concessions to the spirit of the age by forming company "unions."

Collective bargaining means more than a dispute over labor's share in pro-  
duction. It means independence, a larger measure of leisure, more opportunity to  
consider social and political questions. It builds for democracy.

The trade union sentiment has filtered into every department of our national  
structure. It has wrought a new concept of the wage earners' life.

The trade union invites every wage earner to its ranks. All are welcome, regard-  
less of sex, creed, race or politics. The only requirement is loyalty to the principle  
of organizing and educating all workers, of demanding better conditions today, that  
a larger life may follow.

No cult or ism can use the trade union. Many attempts to do so have failed—  
and will fail—though they bring dissension and discord, to the joy of low-wage  
employers.

The organized workers refuse to be lured into by-paths. Our trade unions are  
not laboratories to be used as a plaything by social chemists, experimenters or dab-  
blers. The trade union is the despair of revolutionists and the hope of those who  
believe in democracy.

"Hail to Labor!"

"Organize and stand together!"

—Wendell Phillips.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

## TRUE NOBILITY.

By C. Swain.

What is noble?—To inherit  
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?  
What in birth is there of merit,  
Or in vaunted pedigree?  
Something greater far must enter  
Into life's majestic span,  
Fitted to create and center  
True nobility in man.

What is noble?—'Tis the finer  
Portion of our mind and heart,  
Linked to something still diviner  
Than mere language can impart;  
Ever prompting, ever seeing  
Some improvement yet to plan,  
To uplift a fellow being  
And like man, to feel for man.

What is noble?—That which places  
Truth in its enfranchised will,  
Leaving steps, like angel traces,  
That mankind may follow still.  
E'en though Scorn's malignant glances  
Prove him poorest of his clan,  
He is noble who advances  
Freedom and the Cause of Man.

This is the platform making week of candidates for office. Each aspirant has one of his own making and endeavors to outdo his rivals with something brand new and attractive. Comparing them with one another, it is plain to see that each is promising to spend more than the city could afford to spend during his incumbency. It will cost us forty million dollars to "unify" the street car systems, eighty million dollars to complete the Hetch Hetchy water and power system, thirty-five millions to buy what will be offered of the Spring Valley, thirty millions to complete our school building program, forty millions to build subways, untold millions to build bridges, pave streets, etc. If we are to take candidates at their words, however, all these improvements can be had at the mere sacrifice of voting for them instead of voting for those that do not promise to do as much as they say they will do, if elected. This is pre-election talk of course. It doesn't cost more than a little printer's ink, and it doesn't mean to reach the pockets of the taxpayers, only the ears and eyes of the boobs that do the voting and don't know how to figure what all these fine things would cost if we really meant to get them all at once.

A government should always keep the cork out of the bottle of its principles. It should let effervesce freely and unrestrained the gas of all those who are not satisfied with what the government is doing. The meetings at Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, in which the discontented get off of their chests all that they have to say about the iniquity of the British government have done much in preserving that ancient democracy.—Thomas R. Marshall, ex-Vice-President of the United States.

"The pursuit of profit in the form of advantage over others is no more a necessary activity of human beings than head hunting or cannibalism. Its elimination is merely a question of finding other ways to meet economic needs and of putting social approval upon them."—Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Demand the union label and thus follow the "golden rule" instead of the "rule of gold."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Whatever trouble Adam had,  
No man in days of yore  
Could say when he had told a joke,  
"I've heard that one before."

Some go to the movies to rest their feet; others to practice reading aloud.—Sandusky Register.

First Doctor—"Do you think you can save him?"  
Second Doctor—"Not for a while yet."

First Doctor—"What do you mean, 'not for a while yet?'"

Second Doctor—"Well, I got some inside dope that he's got \$500 in the bank."

"Rastus," said the sheriff, "I'm sorry, but we've got to hang you. Have you anything to say?"

"No, suh," replied Rastus. "Ah feels Ah is in de hands ob a all-wise an' unscrupulous providence."—Seattle Times.

"Eating too much is bound to shorten your life," observed the doctor.

"That's right," agreed the farmer. "Pigs would live a good deal longer if they didn't make hogs of themselves."—Poultry Tribune.

It's always safe  
To swat a fly  
Unless he's on  
A custard pie.  
—Kablegram.

It is well in making a cross-examination to be reasonably sure of the answer before asking a question. Otherwise there may result the predicament of the man whose little daughter was asked by a visitor which member of the family she liked best. "Mother," said the child. "Who next?" "Little sister." "Who next?" "Auntie." The father, who was sitting in a corner of the room, spoke up, saying: "Well, my dear, when do I come in?" "At 2 o'clock in the morning," was the prompt reply.—Exchange.

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech and several other men made speeches to twelve men who sat all together, and then these twelve men were put in a dark room to be developed."—Pearson's Weekly.

Two colored men were standing on the corner discussing family trees.

"Yes, suh, man," said Ambrose. "Ah kin trace mah relations back to a family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree?" said Mose.

"No, man. Trace 'em, trace 'em! Not chase 'em."

"Well, day ain't but two kinds of thing that lives in trees—birds and monkeys—an' you sho' ain't got no feathers on yo'."

"No, man. Trace 'em, trace 'em! Not chase 'em!'"

A certain man was ill and wished to consult a celebrated specialist who was known to a friend of his. He went to his friend and said:

"Look here, how much does that doctor charge? He's pretty expensive, isn't he?"

"You bet he is!" replied the friend. "He charges \$15 for the first visit; but after that it's only \$3."

The next day the man called on the doctor. As soon as the door was opened and the doctor came out, he said:

"Well, doc; here I am again."

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

American Federation of Labor conventions are not like anything else under the sun. They are not like international union conventions, they are not like the United States Congress, they are not like the Supreme Court and they are not like labor gatherings in any other country. They are like themselves and that's all there is to it.

The opening day is usually marked with some confusion, but surprisingly little, in view of the size of the gathering. There is more or less milling around, more or less business of shaking hands and whispering around the hall.

But the general order is always good and perhaps this is so because to most of those in attendance these conventions are an old story. Everybody knows why he is there and what is to be done.

Some of the most important business is done in the first two days. Resolutions are all prepared and introduced in those first 48 hours. Sometimes it takes hours and days to fight out in the second week what is started in a few minutes at the outset.

This year the delegates are meeting in a great playground city—Atlantic City—where the great, long boardwalk runs along just out of reach of tide and breakers.

The first week drags, because committees are at work. Orators of all shades of quality orate vigorously during that week. The surprising thing about this oratory period is the steadfastness to duty with which most of the delegates stick and listen. But they do.

Second week—real work week. Business hammered through; maybe after the hardest kind of debate and fighting. And these conventions do create debaters. The average United States Senator would never get to first base in an American Federation of Labor convention debate!

There is always the usual knot of men at the rear of the hall and sometimes the chairman has to plead vigorously with them to stop holding their rump meetings.

After all, the best way to know what one of these conventions is like is to come and see one.

## MINERS' CHECK-OFF HELD LEGAL.

"The check-off is the great stabilizing influence in the coal mining industry," said Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in a public address at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The trade unionist denied the operators' claim that the check-off is illegal. He showed that courts have repeatedly held that the check-off is a voluntary business arrangement between employer and employed.

"The check-off," said Mr. Kennedy, "has been in existence in the bituminous industry for 25 years, and the bituminous operators would not abandon it if they could."

"Some of the coal operators say the check-off is illegal, but that is not true. No court has ever held it to be illegal. On the other hand, courts everywhere have decided that the check-off is legal because it is purely a voluntary business arrangement between the miner and the operator for a legal purpose. If the check-off is illegal, then why do the anthracite operators check off for store bills, supplies, tools, powder, jack hammers, taxes, lodge dues, church dues, doctors' bills, donations, and a lot of other things? They have been doing this for 70 years. Yet they say the check-off is illegal. If so, the operators brand themselves as habitual violators of the law."



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

E. V. Staley, who for the past six years has been selling type and material for the Pacific Typesetting Co., returned from the State Federation of Labor convention, where he represented No. 21, and immediately severed his connection with the old firm and is now "hitting the bricks" for the Cossotype Co. 'Gene says he has a more lucrative position and that he expects to work another 75 years for the new "bosses."

George L. Taylor, one of our veteran members, who suffered a stroke of paralysis in this city several months ago, has recovered sufficiently to travel and left this week for Colorado Springs, where he will enter the Union Printers Home. While Mr. Taylor has been out of the trade for many years, yet he has a host of friends among the old-timers who wish his early return to health.

The members of No. 21, apprentices and visiting printers who were in line of march with No. 21 on Labor Day and who received coupons will do well to call on Secretary Michelson and see if their coupons correspond with those in the possession of the secretary. The following numbers are especially requested to call before the 18th of this month: 0749, 0119, 0061, 0576, 0186, 0140, 0498, 0558, 0146.

H. K. Miller, Daily News chapel, is absent on a two weeks' vacation, which he is spending in Los Angeles and vicinity.

G. A. Sheridan, Call-Post chapel, has been laid up for the past week with what the doctor pronounced poison oak. "Bert" admits being in the country, but believes that his affliction is more in the nature of lead poisoning.

L. E. Gossner has drawn his traveler and informs us that for some time to come he expects to act as a guard at San Quentin prison. Beware, boys, and stay clear of that place.

One of No. 21's members who has an aged mother in this city desires connecting rooms for himself and mother in some home where they can have meals. Any of our members interested can get particulars by calling President Stauffer.

Phillip Johnson, I. T. U. representative and arbitrator, who has been in Los Angeles for the past several weeks assisting that union in the preparation of an arbitration case, was a visitor in San Francisco this week, looking up data to be used when the case goes to trial early in November.

W. R. Hickey and Eddie Porter of the Daily News chapel, who have been in poor health for several months past, are roughing it on a ranch in Sonoma County, where they hope the higher altitude and outdoor life will bring speedy relief from their slight afflictions.

Virgil E. Sawyer, well known in printing circles across the continent, and who for the past year has been holding down a situation on the Star-Bulletin, Honolulu, has returned to the State for an indefinite stay. Mr. Sawyer states that at some future date he may return to the Islands, but for the present is contented to remain in San Francisco. Ralph E. Trickle, who has been in the Islands for some time, fell heir to Sawyer's situation when it was vacated.

Arthur Floyd, world traveler, departed Wednesday for a visit to the Antipodes, with an ultimate destination at his home in England. Mr. Floyd plans to spend several months en route and will visit all points of interest on the trip, working where possible, to help pay expenses.

Early this week a large part of the fire department was called to attend a fire on the corner of Eighth and Clementina streets. Fire which started in a paint shop next door so badly damaged the Excelsior Printing Co. at 275 Eighth street that the plant will have to be moved and remodeled. The fire did not do a great deal of dam-

age to the machinery, but the stock, cuts and type were badly damaged. The Excelsior had a small amount of insurance.

Every now and then the small towns of the State are circularized in somewhat the following fashion: "Do you at the present time, or will you within the next few months, need an operator-printer? I am 21 years old and have spent most of my life in a print shop, my father being a newspaper man. I am not a 'swift' on a machine, neither am I an expert printer. My speed is two galleys an hour and can care for machine. Can set ads, jobs, feed presses, make-up, etc. Have also done some front office work, and during my spare time I am studying advertising." Ye gods and little fishes! Talk about an all-round acrobat, we'll have to hand it to the "fair" young lady who put this one out. She says she is not a "swift," but can set two galleys an hour; well, my dear girl, two galleys in a country office, where long takes and any kind of printing goes, would not get you to first base in the print shops of the country where you have to hit the ball.

Not so many years ago a vacation for a working man was an unknown quantity, but as conditions improved and print shops modernized, the employers of the country are more and more realizing the benefits in dollars and cents from the vacations taken by their employees. And more and more they are realizing that many employees are financially unable to take their vacations, hence many of them are adopting the plan of giving faithful employees vacation with pay, realizing that such employees will give a return in dollars and cents for the few dollars expended. Several San Francisco printers have seen the wisdom of this course in years gone by, and the latest one that has come to our attention is the San Francisco Shopping News, which grants one week's vacation after six months' service and two weeks after one year's service with full pay. Not only has the Shopping News recognized the value of vacations with pay, but all employees are paid in excess of the scale of the union; group life insurance is furnished in amounts of from \$1000 to \$4000, half by the office and half by the employee; in addition a bonus policy is added by the office for from \$500 to \$200, the maximum of this bonus to be reached in three years. And as conditions improve it is planned to add other features. The Shopping News management is to be congratulated upon their far-seeing policy of dealing with their employees.

The Crowell Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio, publishers of Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Farm and Fireside, Woman's Home Companion and Mentor, are still unfair to the printing crafts and all union men are requested to refrain from subscribing for these publications and to further instruct their wives and friends of the conditions under which these publications are produced.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

W. A. Smith returned the first of the week from an extensive tour of Southern California and reports conditions exceedingly favorable. It appears that Smitty landed in the hands of an enterprising real estate "shark," who convinced him the opportunities—all the way from a print shop to a junk shop—were the best to be had any place, with the result that Smitty is so enthused over the possibilities that San Francisco is in real danger of losing a "good" citizen.

J. J. Neely is laying off indefinitely in order to check the ravage caused by a severe cold. Johnny reports he "discovered" an excellent remedy, and

with diligent use expects to be back in shape within a short time.

E. H. O'Donnel is another victim of the cold malady, and it is reported is getting good results from the remedy prescribed by Johnny.

R. A. ("Bob") Fleming, who was on the sick list the past week, recovered sufficiently to return to work the first of the week.

J. H. ("Mickey") McDermott left last Tuesday for the southern part of the State, combining a treasure hunt with a pleasure trip. If the old bus holds out Mickey will no doubt have a pleasant trip, but we are hoping mostly that he succeeds in locating the treasure.

Johnny Collins returned from a three weeks' trip to Richardson Springs the first part of the week. He reports Mrs. Collins and himself had a very enjoyable visit and auto trip, and was well pleased with the surroundings, even the "triplets," but that amusement was conspicuous for its absence. However, he killed considerable time by learning how to play barnyard golf, and became such an expert that he challenges any "kid" who considers himself in Johnny's class—Jessie Morse included.

### BARBERS PREPARE PENSION PLAN.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Journeyman Barbers' Union of America which, at the recent convention here, authorized an old age pension plan to be submitted to the membership, has prepared Plan No. 1 which will be submitted to a referendum vote in November.

The general executive board of the union held a session at national headquarters here July 13 to hear a report of subcommittees on three propositions: old age pensions, trade schools and a home for aged members. The board was instructed by the convention to adopt the best plan possible for each of the three propositions.

So as not to confuse the general membership the board decided to submit each plan to the

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referendum separately. The first plan to be submitted is the old age pension plan. Later the other two propositions will be put before the membership.

The plan, in brief, for old age pensions provides:

"All beneficiary active members shall pay 65 cents per month, which shall be placed in a separate pension fund, which shall accumulate for a period of five years before any pension benefits shall be paid, after which time any such beneficiary active member who is in good standing, having reached the age of 60 years, and having been a continuous contributing member for twenty years, and who finds it impossible to secure employment at the barber trade; or any member having a continuous contributing membership of twenty years, immediately prior to applying for a pension, who by reason of affliction is totally incapacitated for work, may receive the sum of \$6 per week, subject to the provisions provided for in said plan.

"Any member earning more than two days' pay in any one week at the barber trade at the minimum scale of the union with which such member is affiliated, shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

"No member shall receive sick benefits while receiving pension benefits, but in the event of death shall be entitled to such death benefits as provided for in the constitution."

The officials of the union point out that this is the first time the membership has ever voted on any of the three propositions and it is hoped that the true feeling of the union will be recorded in the vote on all three propositions.

The Kansas Supreme Court, in a decision rendered on July 11, made void the State industrial welfare act in so far as it gives authority to fix wages for adult women. The constitutionality of legislation affecting hours and conditions of labor with respect to safety and sanitation was upheld. The decision does not affect the validity of the law as it applies to minors.

A recent opinion rendered by the Assistant Attorney General of Minnesota declared the Minnesota minimum wage law to be no longer enforceable in its application to women over 18, because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court with regard to the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, and that of the Minnesota Supreme Court in the case of Stevenson v. Wesley St. Clair, brought before it last winter. In the latter case the Supreme Court of Minnesota declared the law valid as it affected minors.

It follows that educated people must labor. Otherwise education itself would become a positive and intolerable evil. The great majority must labor at something productive.—Abraham Lincoln, 1859.

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### CAL. INSTITUTE ON WORLD AFFAIRS.

California has been invited to send representative men and women to six world conferences during the last six months.

In order to bring the message of these conferences home to San Francisco, a series of six lectures, with discussion after the address, will be held at the Commonwealth Club rooms, 345 Sutter street, near Grant avenue, on successive Thursday evenings, commencing Thursday, October 15, at 8 p. m.

The topics and speakers will be:

Thursday, October 15—The Pacific Relations Institute, Honolulu. Speaker, Chester Rowell. Discussion leaders, Mrs. Parker Maddux, Paul Scharrenberg.

Thursday, October 22—The World Educational Conference, Edinburgh. Speaker, Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt. Discussion leaders, Miss Helen Moreland, Dr. Athenagoras Kavadas.

Thursday, October 29—The International Institute of Government and Politics, Williamstown, Mass. Speaker, Prof. Eliot G. Mears. Discussion leader to be announced.

Thursday, November 5—The World Religious Conference, Stockholm. Speaker, Rev. Lynn T. White. American-Mexican Federation of Labor Conventions, El Paso-Juarez, Mexico. Speaker, Paul Scharrenberg.

Thursday, November 12—International Chamber of Commerce meeting, Brussels. Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, November 19—Assembly meetings of the Geneva Conference, Geneva. Speaker, Warren Gregory. Discussion leaders, Stanley Armstrong Hunter, Paige Montegale.

Tickets for the course, \$3.00. On sale at Sherman, Clay & Co. and S. F. Center, 1206 St. Francis Hotel.

The number attending this course will be limited to 150, as the evenings are to be devoted to definite discussion, in order that those interested in these subjects may be informed as to the content and method of such international conferences.

After the first meeting, October 15, tickets will be interchangeable, and may all be used on one evening or on successive evenings.

### WAITRESSES No. 48.

Secretary Laura Molleda of Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, confirms the recent report of the intention of the union to refurnish its quarters, but states that the expense will be borne by the treasury of the Union and not by an assessment on the membership.

Two employees in municipal paving work became involved in a quarrel, and one of them, having a higher position, being influenced by a resentment, wrote a defamatory letter to the municipal authorities concerning the other man, who was dismissed in consequences, after having been in the municipal service for over ten years, no previous complaint having been made against him. The dismissed workman brought action for damages, and the Superior Court at Montreal, which heard the case, granted damages to the amount of \$1249, with costs, on the ground that a superior employee who writes a defamatory letter involving the character of a subordinate must be prepared to substantiate his charges by positive proof and be in a position to rebut the charge of malicious intent.—(Quebec—Rivard v. Monette.)

If there is anything that cannot bear free thought, let it crack.—Wendell Phillips.

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It has been sometimes said that the cure for democracy is more democracy, but I have wondered at times whether the cure for democracy may not be more education. And I am very sure that those who are engaged in the field of educational reform would agree that the cure for education at times is not more education but more democracy.—Spencer Miller, Jr.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 2, 1925.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Stanton.  
**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Roe H. Baker excused.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Read and approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Commercial Telegraphers—J. Paul Smith. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Congressman Lawrence J. Flaherty, stating that they are co-operating in securing the construction of a battle-cruiser in a Pacific Coast shipyard, preferably a government yard. Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Journeymen Tailors of Parkersburg, W. Va., in regard to unfairness of National Woolen Mills Co. of that city.

Referred to the Label Section—Communication from the Joint Committee on Prison Labor. From Typographical International Union, relative to unfairness of the Crowell Publishing Company's publications: American Magazine, Collier's Weekly, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, Woman's Home Companion.

Referred to Theatrical Federation—Application of Janitors No. 9 for action against the Opal Theatre.

**Reports of Unions**—Longshore Lumbermen, initiated 16 members at last meeting. Waiters, still on strike at St. Francis and Palace; thank the editor of the Labor Clarion for publicity in last issue, relative to the visit to this city of General Alvaro Obregon, and his cancellation of rooms at the St. Francis when learning of its trouble with the waiters, also relative to the circular letter of the Industrial Association soliciting patronage of the three unfair hotels, namely the Clift, Palace and St. Francis. Waitresses No. 48, stating that the Van Nuys Interstate Company, operating the restaurant in the Ferry Building, is unfair. Poultry Dressers are making progress in their controversy with the Campagno Bros. and other unfair dealers in poultry.

**Report of the Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the three ordinances to be voted on November 3, providing for the removal of the Laurel Hill, Odd Fellows and Masonic Cemeteries, committee reported that the majority of the committee present submitted the matter for action by the Council without recommendation, and the minority, Brothers Johnson and Buehrer, submitted a resolution opposing the proposed removals, which after debate was adopted by an overwhelming vote. Said resolution reads:

WHEREAS, The question of compulsory and wholesale removal of bodies from three of the city cemeteries, the Laurel Hill, the Odd Fellows and the Masonic, is again up for decision of the voters at the November municipal election; and

WHEREAS, The same public and private, economic, legal, social and moral reasons, facts and

arguments are applicable to the present settlement of the question as were used two years ago when a similar attempt at compulsory removal of bodies from all the cemeteries, including the Calvary Cemetery, was submitted to the people and successfully defeated; and nothing has occurred in the brief space of two years since in the life of the community to materially change the situation or make this latest attempt less unjust and repulsive to the minds of a people signally imbued with a spirit of pride, reverence and love of its historic past and loyalty to the memory of the hardy founders and upbuilders of our immortal city by the Golden Gate; and

WHEREAS, Labor in San Francisco has repeatedly gone on record on the merits of this question and has invariably held it to be its bounden and solemn duty to protect the graves and memories of its departed sires, in the righteous belief and conviction that in doing so it was simply maintaining the rights, interests and policies of labor—that fundamental and indispensable element in every community, past, present and future, which is the true pioneering and upbuilding force that creates cities and states and makes human progress and civilized institutions possible; and

WHEREAS, The men and women of labor and others buried in these cemeteries have relatives and friends still living who would have to shoulder the main burden of such removals, and it would be unjust if not iniquitous on the part of the city and county to order these removals now after having issued permits for burials in these cemeteries not so long ago when there was no intention or law endeavoring to limit their operation to fifteen years after the closing of a cemetery to future burials, a condition menacing the existence of every cemetery and grave on this part of the peninsula and exposing same to intermittent spoliation and removal; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we reiterate our former policy of opposition to compulsory removal of bodies from any and all of the existing cemeteries, and that we hereby appeal to all fair minded and justice loving citizens and voters to vote against the proposed ordinances providing for the removal of the Laurel Hill, the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Cemeteries, in the firm conviction that such removals at this time will impose hardship upon the living, will show disrespect to the memory of the founders and makers of our city, and be an unwise exercise of governmental authority.

In regard to the initiative measure, pending before the voters and providing for the purchase of the Market Street Railway system at the price of \$36,000,000, the committee submitted a resolution opposing the purchase, which after debate was adopted by a unanimous vote. Said resolution reads:

WHEREAS, There is pending before the voters on the ballot for the municipal election on November 3 an initiative measure providing for the purchase by the city of the properties of the Market Street Railway Company, at a basic price of \$36,000,000, a price that does not include additional sums for betterments and other items to be paid for at the time of transfer of the properties, and which proposal also excludes real estate valued at not less than \$4,000,000; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid proposal is equivalent to the valuation of the properties reported by the special committee of the Board of Supervisors, which would entail a cost of operation of the consolidated systems of the company and the Municipal Railway that could not possibly be covered by earnings of such consolidated system at a five-cent fare, a condition making any such proposed purchase and payment out of earnings seem to the said committee a "preposterous" proposal; and

WHEREAS, At the time of the refinancing of

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**2415 MISSION—Near 20th**  
**Lowest prices and biggest values in**  
**Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,**  
**Shoes and Tobacco**

**Every sale backed by our**  
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK**  
**GUARANTEE**

**Winter Garden**  
 SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

**Family Dance Pavilion**  
**SELECT SOCIAL**  
**DANCE**  
**EVERY NIGHT**

**LADIES 25c GENTS 50c**  
**(EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS)**



**8 BUILDINGS—30 FLOORS**

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**FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY**  
**STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID**

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
 the Assets of which have never been increased  
 by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco  
**526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.**

**JUNE 30th, 1925**

**Assets** ..... \$102,232,604.33  
**Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds** ..... 4,100,000.00  
**Employees' Pension Fund** ..... 479,081.25

**MISSION BRANCH** ..... Mission and 21st Streets  
**PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH** ..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
**HAIGHT STREET BRANCH** ..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
**WEST PORTAL BRANCH** ..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

**Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of**  
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,**  
**COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,**  
**AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**



the United Railroads about 2½ years ago the Railroad Commission refused to sanction additional obligations of the company against the properties in excess of \$12,500,000, equivalent to the net valuation set by the commission at that time, after receiving a report from its expert engineers that the physical value of the properties of the company were estimated to be only \$21,700,000; and

WHEREAS, It is now sought by concealment and misrepresentation and in opposition to the careful investigation and report of the aforesaid special committee of the Board of Supervisors, to induce the voters to approve this so-called "unification of the Market Street Railway and the Municipal Railway," when in fact the proposal amounts to a purchase at a sum in excess of the apparent price fixed by the said initiative measure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we warn the voters of the city against the hidden dangers and obligations assumed by the city under said measure, if approved by the voters, and that we call upon every friend of the city's welfare and municipal ownership to vote against it, and do everything possible to thwart the consummation of this impractical and impolitic proposal.

Relative to the resolution submitted by Typographical Union No. 21, condemning the printing of an advertisement of a private corporation in a brochure issued by the Motor Vehicle Department and printed in the State Printing Office, committee submitted a redraft of the resolution, which after debate was adopted. Said resolution reads:

WHEREAS, It has come to the officers of the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 that the State of California, through its State Printing Office, and with the sanction of the State Board of Control, has entered the field of private enterprise in a manner inimical to the interests of the

printing trades industry of the State of California, by printing an advertisement of a private corporation on the cover pages of a brochure known as the "Official Synopsis of the California Vehicle Act"; and,

WHEREAS, It is also reported that this brochure containing this advertisement is being distributed at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of California and without cost to the aforesaid private corporation; and

WHEREAS, It is our conviction that the taxpayers of our commonwealth should not be exploited or victimized by unfair competition with industries under the control of the State Superintendent of Printing, nor hampered in any way by public servants in the peaceful pursuit of private enterprise and development; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 earnestly protests the action of the Superintendent of State Printing and the State Board of Control in permitting such violations of public policy and demands an immediate discontinuance of such unfair practices; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council and to the press.

**Report of Special Committee**—Delegate Johnson submitted a report in writing concerning preparations being made for a lecture course dealing with recent world conferences, attended by Californians, to be delivered this fall, and offering opportunities for study by interested persons. Received as progressive.

**New Business**—It was moved that the Secretary of the Council be allowed to accept invitation of President Green of the American Federation of Labor to act as mediator or representative of the Federation in a conference to adjust the existing differences between the international unions of Electrical Workers and Theatrical Stage Employees. Motion carried.

It was moved that the delegate to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor be given next Friday evening for reading of his report as the Council's delegate, and that it be made a special order for 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$1,229.45. Expenditures—\$1,050.10.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### REGULATION OF WAGES.

The "Wage Act," passed during the recent session of the Union Parliament of South Africa, seeks to regulate the rate of wages and all other conditions of employment for any employee in any business, excepting farming, domestic service, and one or two other types of employment. The government announced, during June, the appointment of an economic commission to conduct an investigation into questions relating to wages, earnings and the cost of living in the Union. A professor from the University of Manchester, England, an economic expert of the Australian Government, and three South Africans comprise the commission.

#### WOMEN'S UNION-MADE CLOTHING.

The Fourth Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industry, held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City recently, made a great hit by its exhibit of union-made garments bearing the Prosanis label. If such clothing is put on the market, the sweatshops in the industry are bound to go out of existence. It is the cardinal principle of all shops using the union label that the workrooms must be sanitary and all materials handled with due regard to public health.

The man who neglects the union label in his buying is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Your job is not unimportant. Without a bolt there could be no Leviathan, no Woolworth Building.—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

APPAREL for MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

on

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POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

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Phone Lakeside 1246

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

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IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth  
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Studios in all Principal Cities in California

WALTER N.

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards  
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET  
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

DEMAND THE  
UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Chock Full  
of Real  
Quality

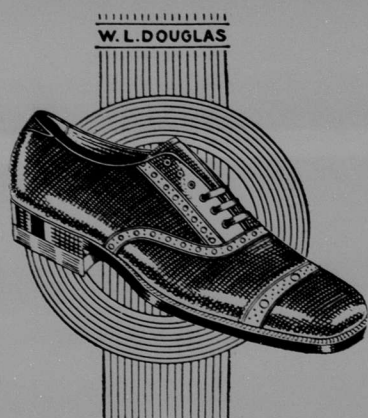
That makes  
friends with  
you for  
keeps—



CLOWN  
CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend





## W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES FOR MEN

*More of them on Men's feet  
than any other make in America.*

**Why?**

**Because they are right smartly  
styled—Honest all through  
and Honestly priced.**

**\$6**

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FRANCISCO'S  
UNION  
SHOE  
STORES

*Philadelphia*  
*Shoe Co.*  
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D  
SAN FRANCISCO  
525 Fourteenth Street - - - Oakland

MISSION STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
EVENINGS  
Until 9:30

## Brief Items of Interest

Mr. James W. Mullen is out of town on his annual vacation this week, and we presume he will have one or two great fish stories to tell from his experience on the ark at Black Point.

James Coulsting, delegate to the Labor Council from the Stationary Firemen, is out of the hospital and has recovered almost completely. He has a host of friends who are pleased with the prospect of again seeing the brother back in his seat on the Executive Committee.

Visiting Congressmen are inspecting the San Francisco harbor with a view of recommending to Congress appropriations for some improvements. They express astonishment at the fact that a harbor with an annual commercial shipping capacity of 13,000,000 tons has received only appropriations to the tune of one million dollars, while some harbors on the Atlantic Coast having an annual capacity of only half a million tons in the same period of time has received appropriations reaching nine million dollars.

The Board of Supervisors by unanimous vote last Monday went on record in opposition to the initiative measure providing for the purchase of the Market Street Railway system at the price of thirty-six million dollars. Supervisor McGregor showed convincingly how, under the terms of the measure, the city assumes financial obligations of a strict character, making it likely both that payments would have to be made from funds raised by taxation and that the present 5-cent fare would have to be raised, if the purchase is consummated. The timely discovery by the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council as to the misleading title of the ballot measure has resulted in a more appropriate title having been substituted for the election commission, and the word "unification" eliminated.

Twenty-five years without a strike—this is the proud record of Garment Workers' Local No. 131. December will mark the 25th anniversary of organization of the union, and during this time questions of wage adjustments and similar matters have been settled by arbitration with employers. Although dues in the local are only \$1.25 a month, the union, because of its strength in numbers, is able to pay a sick benefit of \$5 a week and a death benefit of \$125. In addition the international organization pays \$300 to the members of each bereaved family. At the meeting Thursday nine new members were initiated and \$110 was paid in sick benefits.

Tom Cory, the indefatigable representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has just recently made an investigation of the line of men's, women's and children's shoes bearing the union label to be purchased in our shoe stores in this city, and he has made out a list of same, which shows a remarkable number of stores that carry union label shoes for all classes of persons. There certainly no longer can be said that there are no women's shoes of this kind to be bought, and it should be the rule hereafter among women as well as men to buy nothing but union label shoes.

The San Francisco Labor Council by but three dissenting votes at its meeting last Friday evening adopted a resolution in opposition to the removal of three of the existing cemeteries. The resolution maintains that it would be an injustice to the living men and women of labor to again provide for the moving and reburial of bodies of their departed relatives. The lands are not needed for homesites, but would be invaluable in the future as parks and firebreaks. Only real estate speculators are agitating the matter continually.

### FORD ON WAGE REDUCTIONS.

This is what Henry Ford has to tell those employers who spend their busiest moments in figuring out how to increase wages by reducing wages:

"Wages are not exclusively the concern of the wage earner; wages are also the concern of business. It is to the best interest of business as well as of labor that wages be kept high. For in a country where everyone works and every worker is a wage-earner, the basis of business is purchasing power, and the basis of purchasing power is wages. An unemployed man is an out-of-work customer. An underpaid man is a poor customer. Business beats itself when it beats down wages. And a mere 'living wage' is never sufficient to support a lively business.

"Just now, for no apparent reason, there is a restless movement toward suggesting, at least, a general wage reduction. Whence this stupidity arises is hard to guess. For it is stupidity. It is not even greed. It is more stupid than these. Everywhere through the business world it should be asserted that stupidity will not be permitted to start a retrograde movement in this country.

"Reduce profits; reduce prices; reduce dividends; reduce costs—reduce anything rather than wages. However, if wages are not reduced, neither will any of the other products of business require to be reduced. The pay envelope does as it is done by—when increased, it increases business; when reduced, it reduces business."

### SCHLACHTFEST AND GRAND BALL.

Sausage Makers' Union, Local 203 is giving its annual Schlachtfest and Ball Sunday evening, October 11, at the Mission Turn Verein Hall, Eighteenth and Guerrero streets. Supper will be served from 5 to 7 p. m., after which there will be dancing. The admission is 50 cents. Three door prizes of \$10, \$20 and \$30 will be given away. The music is union and a good time is promised all who attend, according to the committee in charge, consisting of President C. Gabler, Secretary Karl Will, Treasurer John Fund, and Brothers L. H. Mills and C. Bergholz.

Majestic Hall, Fillmore and Geary streets, is now fair and is employing members of the Theatrical Federation.

The Mixed Claims Commission at Washington has issued notice to policyholders on the defaulting German insurance companies to present new claims to the commission for their losses in the 1906 fire in this city. There seems to be a chance that the commission will soon take action on such claims.

The San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the policy of the San Francisco Typographical Union in opposition to the State entering the field of advertising private business concerns.

The Market Street Railway purchase is opposed in strong resolutions adopted by the Labor Council.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET  
CREDIT TO UNION MEN